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the Savannahs were singing from fence posts in all directions. The immediate vicinity of the locality referred to is almost entirely under cultivation—fields of timothy and clover, oats and buckwheat prevailing, interspersed with pasture lands. Besides Savannah and Vesper Sparrows, Bobolinks were nesting commonly, as well as a few Meadowlarks. In my estimation the Grasshopper Sparrow is distinctive in habit and song but might easily be overlooked. Chapman speaks of pointing out this bird to a friend who was not familiar with it and who was very much surprised on going home to find it there also. In the hand, a cursory lateral view of the bird gives the impression of a diminutive female Bobolink.

Until quite recently there has been an apparent dearth of records for this sparrow from the Canadian border. In the North, at least, it is evidently more partial to inland than to coastal regions as Knight (1908) reports it as a rare bird in Maine; while New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appear to be without definite records, although Moore feels certain he has seen it at Scotch Lake (Macoun, Catalogue of Canadian Birds, 1909). In central New York it has been reported from several localities, and especially from Oneida County, where Bagg (Auk, 1897, 1900) found it rare during 1895 and common in the year 1900, during an apparent influx of austral birds. Records for Canada are confined to a few localities. McIlwraith (1892) reports it from Hamilton and London, Ont., and Macoun (1909) cites records of Fleming from Toronto—one specimen in the year 1879 and one in 1890.

Macoun also quotes Saunders, who finds it a fairly common bird in the vicinity of London, Ont., and more so to the southwest of London (Peele district?). This district is probably the most important station thus far discovered for the Grasshopper Sparrow in Canada. The appearance of several other austral birds in the vicinity of London and Point Pelee—notably Cardinal, Carolina Wren, Prairie Warbler, and Yellow-breasted Chat—suggests the theory that this is a favorable point of ingress. When we have a greater number of observers in Quebec it may be found that the Lake Champlain, Richelieu River Valley, is the principal highway for birds that are extending their range into Quebec Province. It is notable that I have unpublished reports of an Orchard Oriole seen at Lacolle, on the Richelieu, during two consecutive summers (1919, 1920). Further, at Chambly, also on the Richelieu, a Towhee was seen by several persons.

Other records for the Grasshopper Sparrow in Canada are: Ottawa, June 30, 1909 (Eifrig, Ottawa Naturalist, 1911); Ottawa, June, 1898 (Macoun, Ottawa Naturalist, 1898); Hull, Que., June, 1898 (*ibid.*). The Hull record is the only other for Quebec Province so far as I can learn.—L. McL. TERRILL, 44 Stanley Ave., St. Lambert, P. Que.

**New Nesting Areas of Kirtland's Warbler.**—On June 1, 1920, I located a colony of Kirtland's Warbler along the upper Muskegon river in Clare County, Michigan. Although no nests were found, at least a

dozen males were in full song and there can be little doubt that nesting had begun. This point is about forty miles from the original place of nest discovery in Oscoda County, and nearly as far from Grayling, Crawford County, near which place I found the bird nesting in 1918. The Clare County locality is on the western watershed of the lower peninsula, the Muskegon flowing into Lake Michigan. The altitude is approximately 600 feet above the Lake or about 1200 feet above sea-level.

Three weeks later, June 20, 21, 22, I found this warbler nesting in numbers in the Michigan National Forest, in Iosco County, about 20 miles southeast of the Oscoda County discovery and about forty miles northeast of the Clare County station noted above. Colonies were found at two different points within two or three miles of each other, and twenty-five or thirty pairs in all were located. After our return one of the forest rangers reported a third colony a few miles farther away. The single nest found contained one egg of the warbler and three eggs of the Cowbird, while a fourth Cowbird egg lay on the ground just outside the nest. Subsequently the warbler laid another egg and apparently removed one of the Cowbird's. Here the birds were found among young Jack pines on land which had been burned just five years before. The altitude is less than 100 feet above Lake Huron, or between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level, which upsets our previous belief that the nesting grounds were restricted to the higher Jack pine plains. This region is drained by the Tawas River which is not a tributary of the Au Sable but empties directly into Lake Huron.

So far as we now know Kirtland's Warbler is restricted in the nesting season to an equilateral triangle of about forty miles on a side, with its points in Crawford, Iosco and Clare Counties. A more extended notice may be looked for in a later number of 'The Auk.'—WALTER B. BARROWS, *East Lansing, Mich.*

**Female Bay-breasted Warbler in Male Plumage.**—An adult female Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) was taken at South Chicago, Ill., on May 21, 1915, that is of more than ordinary interest. The cheek patches and forehead are gray instead of black, otherwise the specimen is in the plumage of the adult male. The ovaries and undeveloped eggs were prominent and showed no sign of disease. The bird was also under-sized as the following measurements show: length (skin), 4.40 in.; wing, 2.60 in.; tail, 2 in. The small size was evident in life which led to the capture and careful examination of the specimen.—H. L. STODDARD, *The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.*

**Bewick's Wren and the Cape May Warbler in Kansas.**—**Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—This species has not, so far as I am aware, been included in any of the lists of Kansas birds outside of Goss's 'History of the Birds of Kansas,' 1891. Snow's 'Catalogue of